I. AMENDMENT

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- In part because of their potential as therapeutics and diagnostics, many groups have reported the generation of monoclonal antibodies to CD23. See, e.g., Rector et al., *Immunol.*, 55:481-488 (1985); Suemura et al., *J. Immunol.*, 137:1214-1220 (1986); Noro et al., *J. Immunol.*, 137:1258-1263 (1986); Bonnefoy et al., *J. Immunol.*, 138:~~2170-2178~~ 2970-2978 (1987); Flores-Romo et al., *Science*, 261:1038-1046 (1993); Sherr et al.; *J. Immunol.*, 142:481-489 (1989); and Pene et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 85:6880-6884 (1988). Moreover, as discussed *supra*, the usage of such antibodies specifically to inhibit IgE production in systems where IgE synthesis is cytokine (IL-4) induced has also been reported. (Flores-Romo et al (*Id.*); Sherr et al. (*Id.*); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 8707302); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 8707302); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 9612741)); Bonnefoy et al., *Eur. J. Immunol* 20:139-144 (1990); Sarfati et al., *J. Immunol* 141:2195-2199 (1988) and Wakai et al., *Hybridoma* 12:25-43 (1993). Also, Flores-Romo et al. (*Id.*) disclose that Fabs prepared from anti-CD23 antibodies inhibit antigen-specific induced IgE responses *in vivo* in the rat. However, notwithstanding what has been reported, the mechanism by which anti-CD23 antibodies modulate IgE expression and in particular, the manner by which they block IL-4 induced IgE production remains unclear. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Therefore, it has been proposed that the CD21-CD23 interaction may be involved in antigen presentation and subsequent IgE production. Models suggest CD21 on B cells sending an activation signal for IgE production after binding to CD23 on activated T cells present primarily in atopic individuals. (~~Leconant~~ Lecoanet et al., *Immunol.*, 88:35-39 (1996); and Bonnefoy et al., *Int. Amer. Allergy Immunol.*, 107:40-42 (1995).) Blocking this interaction with an anti-CD23 could block induced IgE production. (Aubry et al., *Nature*, 358:505-507 and *Immunol.*, 5:944-949 (1993); Grosjean et al. ~~(1992); Bonnefoy et al.~~, Curr. Opin. *Eur. J. Immunol.*, 24:2982-2988 (1994); Henchoz-Lecoanet et al., *Immunol.*, 88:35-39

(1996) Nambu et al., *Immunol. Lett.*, 44:163-167 (1995); Bonnefoy et al., *Int. Amer. Allergy Immunol.*, 107:40-42 (1995).) --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- More specifically, and as described in greater detail *infra*, five primate monoclonal antibodies which specifically bound both cellular and soluble CD23 were isolated from an Old World monkey (macaque) according to the methodology which is disclosed in commonly assigned Application Serial No. 08/379,072 ~~(now allowed)~~ which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570 on August 19, 1997, and which ~~application~~ is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein. This application described in detail a means for producing monoclonal antibodies to desired antigens, desirable human antigens, in Old World monkeys and their advantages in relation to antibodies of other species as therapeutics, for example reduced or potentially lack of immunogenicity in humans because of the phylogenetic closeness of humans and Old World monkeys. In fact, because of the phylogenetic closeness of these species, it is difficult to distinguish Old World monkey immunoglobulins from human immunoglobulins by sequence comparison. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- However, in order to further reduce immunogenicity, it was elected to PRIMATIZE® two primate monoclonal antibodies (a type of chimerization of antibodies) according to the methodology which is also described in U.S. Serial No. 08/379,072 ~~(now allowed)~~ which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570 on August 19, 1997, and which is incorporated by reference herein. PRIMATIZATION® essentially refers to the production of recombinant antibodies developed by IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation which comprise primate variable regions and human constant regions. Primatization of the two primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal (5E8 and 6G5) antibodies having potent IgE inhibiting activity was effected in order to eliminate any potential immunogenicity attributable to the primate constant domains in humans. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Five primate monoclonal antibodies specific to CD23 were isolated from macaques substantially according to the methodology disclosed in Serial No. 08/379,072 which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,658,570 on August 19, 1997, and which has been incorporated by reference herein. The exact techniques utilized are described in detail below. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- A particularly preferred vector system is the translationally impaired vector system disclosed in U.S. Serial No. 08/147,696 ~~(now allowed)~~ which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,648,267 on July 15, 1997, which comprises a translationally impaired dominant selectable marker (neo) containing an intron into which a desired heterologous DNA is inserted. This vector system has been found to provide for very high yields of recombinant proteins, e.g., immunoglobulins. However, the subject anti-CD23 antibodies may be produced in any vector system which is suitable for expression of functional immunoglobulins. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Also, the present invention embraces human monoclonal antibodies of the gamma-1 type which are specific to human CD23. Methods for isolation of human monoclonal antibodies are also well known in the art and include *in vitro* methods, e.g., *in vitro* immunization of human B cells in tissue culture, and *in vivo* methods, e.g. synthesis of human monoclonal antibodies in SCID mice. A preferred means of producing human monoclonal antibodies in SCID mice which combines *in vitro* priming of human spleen cells which are then introduced into SCID mice is disclosed in U.S. Serial No. 08/488,376 which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,811,524 on September 22, 1998 (incorporated by reference in its entirety herein). This method is advantageous as it provides for the reproducible recovery of monoclonal antibodies having high affinity against a desired antigen, e.g., a human antigen. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 42, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph: